

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 10th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 80, 4 p.m. 85; Humidity...77, 74.

August 10th, 1910, Temperature 10 a.m. 80, 4 p.m. 86; Humidity...80, 70.

No. 8541

號七十月六年三統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11 1911

五拜禮

號一十月八年港香

830 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

MATT WELLS V. BROWN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, August 11, 7.25 p.m.
Matt Wells has been matched to fight Brown in a knockout fight to be held on the 30th inst. Langford beat Jim Smith.

THE STRIKE.

FOOD DECOMPOSING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, August 11, 7.25 p.m.
The Beeton gasworks are closing down owing to the lack of coal. Thousands of tons of food are decomposing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

PENNY POSTAGE PROPOSAL FAILS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, Aug. 9, 7.35 p.m.
America has declined to entertain the proposal made by Australia for the institution of a reciprocal system of penny postage.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA IN AN ACCIDENT.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH TREE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, Aug. 9, 7.35 p.m.
Prince Henry of Prussia has met with an accident while touring in a motor car in the Netherlands.

His car collided with a tree outside Clouppenburg, and the chauffeur sustained a fracture of the skull, while a friend, who was with the prince, was also injured. The prince escaped unhurt.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GATES DEAD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, August 9, 7.35 p.m.
The death is reported of the American millionaire, Mr. John Gates, at Paris.
The deceased gentleman made his fortune out of the introduction of barbed wire.

HOTEL FIRE IN LONDON.

ONE PERSON BURNT TO DEATH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, Aug. 10, 1.10 a.m.
Great excitement has been caused in London by a fire which occurred in the two upper storeys of the Carlton Hotel.

Hotel servants were able to escape by ladders, and passers-by gave every assistance to the firemen in dealing with the outbreak. The flames burst out through the roof and the firemen had a strenuous task in preventing the spread of the conflagration to His Majesty's Theatre.

The entire Fire Brigade was called out.
Everything was most orderly. Diners and those dressing for dinner stopped to watch the scene, as did also large crowds in the street.

The fire is now under control. Later.
A charred body has been found in the Carlton Hotel, but it is not yet identified.
The two top floors are badly damaged.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, Aug. 10, 10.25 a.m.
A Washington cable states that the Foreign Relations Committee has held two prolonged sittings to consider the arbitration treaties. Opposition has developed and a joint commission of enquiry has been proposed.

Also the British stipulation, that matters affecting the Dominions shall be submitted to the government, was believed by the latter (Opposition) that that clause would lead to undesirable complications.

It is expected that it will be necessary to amend the treaties in order to obtain the favourable action of the Senate.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, August 10, 10.25 a.m.
Most of the steamer Etna's passengers were Moorish labourers. The survivors were rescued by the Silverton's boats.

THE CARLTON NOTES FIRE.

SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
Durban, August 10, 10.5 a.m.
The victim of the fire, which occurred yesterday in the Carlton Hotel, London, is an American actor named Finnin.

The guests included Herr Dernburg and Mr. Edison, the inventor, the former lost everything with the exception of the suit he was wearing.

Several firemen were slightly injured.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
It is officially announced that General French has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Douglas, Inspector General, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Paget, Commander of the troops in Ireland, Lieut.-General Grierson to the Eastern Command, Lieut.-General Franklin Military Secretary and Major-General Sir Douglas Haig to Command the troops in the Aldershot Command.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

TO BE TRIED IN LEIPZIG.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]
London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Englishman who was arrested on the 8th inst. for espionage in Germany in Nordland Stewart, a London solicitor, a lieutenant of Yeomanry and a co-editor of the "Cavalry Journal." Mr. Stewart will be tried at Leipzig.

Later.
Mr. Stewart is considered to be one of the finest scouts in the Territories. He served in the 3rd Yeomanry during the late South African War.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
Mr. Balfour starts to-day for Bad-Gastein to take the cure.

Later.
Mr. Balfour has left London for Bad Gastein.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

A FAMINE FEARED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
The newspapers are apprehensive of a famine in London as a result of the strikes.

The wholesale food markets are practically at a standstill.

The retailers expect the supplies to be exhausted in three or four days.

Military contractors have requested the War Office to furnish escorts to take food from the markets to the camps.

Tons of fruit and other perishable goods are rotting at the ports. 150 ships are lying at London with cargoes unloaded.

The number of motor omnibuses in the streets have been reduced owing to a shortage of petrol, and it is feared that the tramways will partly cease running owing to a shortage of coal for the generators.

Baton charges were made by the police at the East-India Dock last night. A large number were injured.

TROOPS DRAFTED TO LONDON.

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.

One thousand troops are being drafted to London from the Aldershot Command to be in readiness to maintain order.

The whole of the troops in Aldershot have been ordered to be in immediate readiness.

THE ARMY AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.
A number of Army motor vehicles have been despatched to London to transport the Army's fodder and food supplies.

HOPE OF EARLY SETTLE- MENT.

Durban, Aug. 11, 8.25 a.m.
Important conferences are being held, in which the Government is participating, endeavouring to end the strikes. The men's leaders are hopeful of an early settlement.

FISH PORTERS DEMAND DOUBLE WAGES.

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
The fish porters demand that double wages be conceded pending a definite agreement.

FURTHER SCENES OF VIOLENCE.

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
There have been further scenes of violence in Southwark and the mounted police were compelled to charge.

FOODSTUFFS A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
The position in the railway goods yards is becoming more serious. The decomposing foodstuffs both in the yards and on the platforms are now proving a menace to health.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

Durban, Aug. 11, 8.20 a.m.

Mr. Churchill at question time in the House of Commons said that unless a settlement was arrived at to-day it would be necessary for the Government to make a statement regarding the steps to be taken for the maintenance of order and the supply of food.

The Commissioner of Police has been instructed to take all necessary measures for the preservation of the law and to promptly arrest any intimidators.

Mr. Buxton announced that the Board of Trade conference had completely settled the coal porters' dispute.

HOME POLITICS.

TO INFLUENCE THE WAVERS.

London, Aug. 10, 11.50 p.m.

Although the speeches of Lord Halsbury and Lord Salisbury and Lord De Broke yesterday evening showed a determination to push matters to the extreme, and although the House was filled with Lords, who are seldom seen there, and whose votes are an unknown quantity, it is believed that Lord Lansdowne's direct appeal not to force the King into a hateful position will suffice to influence the waverers.

LORD MORLEY QUITE DEFINITE.

London, Aug. 11, 12.15 a.m.
Lord Morley, reading from a sheet of foolscap, slowly, in reply to appeals from Lord Rosebery and Lansdowne, said that "Every vote against my motion, not to insist on the amendments, is a vote in favour of a large and prompt creation of peers."

London, Aug. 11, 12.50 a.m.

Continuing, Lord Morley said that there was nothing in their relations with the King and country to be ashamed of.

Lord Rosebery hotly denounced the government's behaviour towards a young and inexperienced King, but the bill must pass. It would leave the House with some force to resist the dangerous measures of the Government, and the Empire would be spared a scandal, which would weaken the hold of the centre of empire on its component parts.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S ADVICE.

London, Aug. 11, 3.5 a.m.
Lord Londonderry urged that the Unionists should not support the government - but rather abstain from voting.

The Duke of Northumberland insisted that they should compel the government to create the peers, for that would necessitate the reform of the establishment, and make a strong second chamber. The Duke of Devonshire supported Lord Lansdowne's policy as the only practical one.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, Aug. 10, 10.5 a.m.
Lords Bedford, Amphil, Denbigh, Scarborough, and Stanhope spoke in support of Lord Halsbury's motion, while the Bishop of Winchester said that he would vote for the Bill.

The newspapers do not venture to forecast the result of the division though the Halsburyites express themselves confident. The latest expectations are that the government will have a small majority.

THE RESULT OF THE DIVISION.

London, August 11, 8 a.m.

The House of Lords passed the Veto Bill by 131 votes to 114. The figures were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in the House of Commons.

Members rushed from the House of Lords and quickly spread the news.

The concluding speeches of Lords Curzon, Halsbury, and Selborne were all of the most vigorous character and sometimes almost passionate.

Lord Rosebery supported the Government.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.

Lord Camperdown announced that although he detested the Bill he would support the Government. The Duke of Norfolk thereupon declared that he would vote but would cancel such vote.

Lord Milner and the Irish Peer said they would never surrender because to prevent a civil war the Home Rule Bill must be settled by the House of Lords.

As the evening wore on the excitement increased, but the arguments elicited but very little interest; the views of the various speakers were already known.

The House was in a constant buzz of conversation and the hopes and fears of the different parties appeared to fluctuate evenly.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CREATION OF NEW PEERS.

London, Aug. 11, 7.40 a.m.

On the resumption of the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Morley announced that if the Veto Bill was defeated His Majesty assents to the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to overcome any combination.

"DO YOUR WORST."

London, August 11, 1.50 p.m.

The Earl of Meath told the government to do their worst.

MORE SUPPORT FOR LORD HALSBURY.

London, August 11, 1.30 a.m.

Lords Templeton and Ebury announced their intention of supporting Lord Halsbury.

KEEN RIVALRY.

London, August 11, 2.20 a.m.

Lords St. Levan and Hennessy said that they would support the Government.

The House of Lords is overflowing with the keenest rivalry between the Halsburyites and the Liberals, so to speak.

Lord Halsbury actually moved that the supporters of the government should have the preference.

THE VETO BILL PASSED.

London, August 11.

The House of Lords have passed the Veto Bill by 131 votes against 114, a majority of 17.

LORD CREWE IN AUDIENCE.

London, Aug. 11, 7.40 a.m.

The King received Lord Crewe in audience for over an hour at Buckingham Palace.

THE POPE.

NO FRESH COMPLICATIONS

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.

The Pope has had his knee punctured to allow the removal of coagula fluid.

All efforts are being concentrated to restore strength, otherwise no fresh complications are feared.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

BEAN TAX.

TO BE INCREASED.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE]

Peking, August 9.

The Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the tax by 20 per cent. on the price of beans in the Three Eastern Provinces.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE]

Peking, Aug. 9.

The President of the Army Board has decided that in future only army cadets are eligible for appointments in Army Headquarters.

GOVERNORS CHANGE POSTS.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE]

Peking, August 9.

The Governor of Shensi and the Governor of Hunan have exchanged posts.

They have received instructions from the Throne to take up their posts without the customary procedure of going to the capital to pay their respects to the Emperor.

PRINCE CHING.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE]

Peking, August 9.

Prince Ching, the President of the new Cabinet, has asked for an extension of leave.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

OPENING TO BE POST- PONED.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE]

Peking, August 9.

The Viceroy of Nanking, the Governor of Kiangsu, the Viceroy of Yunnan, the Governor of Kweichow, the Viceroy of Canton, the Governor of Shan-tung have jointly telegraphed to the Cabinet asking for a postponement of the opening of the High Court of Justice on account of the financial strain in the provinces.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$10,000,000
SILVER.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman
E. S. Sholl, Esq., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Arrol, Esq., J. G. L. L. L. L. L.
G. H. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L.
Andrew Forbes, Esq., H. A. S. S. S. S.
G. S. G. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.
G. S. G. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTEN.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,225,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND... 18,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
" 3 ".....2 1/2 " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & OVERSEAS BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 22nd Feb. 1911. [13]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP.....\$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GEBEL-
LUNG.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar. 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,600,000
Subscribed.....£1,250,000
Paid Up.....£525,000
Reserve Fund.....£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Galle.
Colombo. Hongkong. Penang.
Kobe. London. Madras. Rangoon.
Sourabaya. Tientsin. Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold
on account of Constituents. Letters of
Credit granted on Agents' and Corres-
pondents' all over the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts
at 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance, and on Fixed Deposits
as under:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
F. C. MACDONALD,
Acting Manager.
[260]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wille, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
A. J. Wille, Esq., P.A. & Actuary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance
Companies Act, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$3,551,465.00
Assets to read.....\$8,750,000.00
Income for Year.....\$3,850,000.00
Insurance Fund.....\$3,550,000.00
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
J. W. TAPPE, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
Alexandra Building,
C. LAUREN, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,
G. M. G. T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laurence, Esq.,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [16]

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties

New Socks

New Shirts

New Pyjamas

EVERYTHING FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1911. [1048]

MEE CHEUNG.
ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

Intimations

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The
confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An
ever-widening field of
usefulness is BEFORE
IT.



SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



33

"FELUCCA"

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents—F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [47]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Company's Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, the 12th August, 1911, at
12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
a Statement of Accounts of the Com-
pany to the 30th June, 1911, with the
Report of the Directors, and to discuss
any matter that may be spontaneously
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
6th to the 12th August, 1911, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
G. MOONEY,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 7th July 1911 [1298]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the Shareholders in
this Corporation will be held at the
City Hall, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 19th day of August, 1911,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Corporation will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, the 7th August, to
SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911
(both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of Shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1911. [1291]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT COSTS CLERK.
Preference given to applicants
with previous experience.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 10th Aug. 1911. [1307]

WAIT FOR THE NEW SHOW

COMING BY S.S. YARRA,
OPENING NIGHT, August 16th.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

The latest information concerning the above show was received by
cable yesterday from Shanghai on the arrival of the
S.S. Yarra at that port of call.

10 LADY ARTISTS 10
15 GENTLEMEN ARTISTS 15
18 HORSES 18

It is impossible to give further details until after the arrival of the S.S. Yarra
in Hongkong.

WATCH THE DATE—AUGUST 16th.
WATCH THE LOCATION—CAUSEWAY BAY.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Public Companies

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of
No. 104 of the Articles of Association
the General Managers have this
day declared an Interim Dividend for
the half year ended 30th June 1911, of
Two Dollars per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may
be obtained on application at the Office
of the Company, on and after WED-
NESDAY, 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 10th
instant to 14th instant, both days in-
clusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 8th Aug. 1911. [1308]

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated

London 14th July, 1911, may
be had on application at the Offices of
the undersigned.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th Aug. 1911. [1307]

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that the price
of ICE is reduced to One Cent
per lb. from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1297]

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
the price of ICE is REDUCED
to One Cent per lb. from this date.

E. J. WATERMAN,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1302]

OTE. LOUVENCOURT

EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE,
6, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [71]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

What They Think.

China Mail.

China's Railway Policy.

It is apparent from the reports
which now and again emanate
from Peking that China is earnest
when she declares her intention to
nationalise the railways of the
Empire. Opposition to the plan,
as is known, has been strong and
bitter in some quarters and the
probability is that we have not
heard the last of agitations along
these lines. In the meantime, how-
ever, the Government has not
wavered in following out the course
mapped out. Undaunted, of course,
she cannot possibly carry out the
big task of redemption, but with
the help of foreign funds the pro-
blem is greatly simplified. The
only safeguard which must be in-
sisted on by those from whom
China will obtain the needed
money is that the loans should be
exclusively spent in the purpose
for which they are borrowed and
not frittered away in other direc-
tions. We are quite aware that
among those who oppose the
nationalisation scheme the idea of
seeking outside help is repugnant
and that this repugnance is only
heightened and increased as the
conditions of loans are more strik-
ingly defined. But, be that as it may,
China has now committed herself
to this new policy, and in going to
foreign sources for the means
wherewith to carry out her desires
she must be prepared to agree
to stipulations which are fair
and reasonable to her helpers.

Daily Press.

The Compradore System.

We notice in the "British Trade
Journal" the statement that the
Chinese class at the Manchester
University is doing good work
among the young men qualifying
for the Far Eastern trade; but
our contemporary says "it would
be an advantage if the agents and
commercial staffs on the spot
showed a greater interest in
mastering the language. China
promises to be an unlimited
market, not only for cotton, but
for machinery and other manu-
factures; and our allies, the
Japanese, though in friendly
business rivalry, are sending
groups of capable men into the
Chinese ports and the interior to
obtain linguistic knowledge.
Would it not be well if
Great Britain did likewise?"
This may seem a very simple
matter to those who know not
China, nor possess any intimate
acquaintance with life in an
Asiatic country. A knowledge
of the Chinese language is cer-
tainly of great value to young
men beginning a business career
in China, but if it is hoped there-
by to get rid of the middleman—
the compradore—we are inclined
to think the hope a vain one. It
is true, as our contemporary says,
that the Japanese are sending
groups of capable young men into
the Chinese ports and the inter-
ior to obtain linguistic knowl-
edge, and it is also true, we
believe, that many of the leading
Japanese firms have been able to
dispense with the compradore
system, doubtless to their pecu-
niary advantage.

South China Morning Post.

Ships and Shipping.

Although there has been a re-
sumption of work on the part of
the seamen it would be a mis-
take to suppose that the trouble
in the shipping trade is at an
end. The London dockers are
out, the railway porters who
transfer cargoes are out and
even the lorrymen who ply
between the wharves and ware-
houses are out. The situation, as
evidenced by Butler's daily tele-
grams, is a truly alarming one.
So many interests depend upon
shipping that there seems to be
no limit. One strike follows
another in endless succession.
Then seamen have gained their
point and returned to work; but
there is an aspect of the question
which is bound to react later. The
man in the street comfortably en-
tertains the theory that the ship-
owners can well afford the advance
of pay to their men, but there is
such a thing as passing on the
burden; and already some of the
lines have advanced their rates.
This means that in the long run
the public pays the piper.



CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [43]

PULAU BATAM ESTATE.

Result of Action Against Mr. Boyd.

The Singapore Acting Chief Justice, Sir Archibald Law, delivered judgment in the action brought by Mr. Robert Passmore Silby, an engineer, of Shanghai, to recover from Mr. John Graham Boyd, broker, of Singapore, (£124,815.96 for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff, for money received by the defendant for the use of plaintiff and (2) for \$118,022.23 damages for breach of contract to sell land, of which sum \$32,307.95 are for special damages. The action, it will be recalled, arose out of an option over the Pulau Batam Estate.

At the outset, His Lordship mentioned there were some matters which would have to be gone into at a later stage. During the hearing of the case each side had put in a document subject to the proper stamp duty being paid. Mr. Braddell replied that neither side had paid the duty, and the matter will be considered by the Registrar.

His Lordship then proceeded to read his judgment, which was to the effect that plaintiff came to Singapore on behalf of a Shanghai syndicate—the Asiatic Rubber Development Syndicate, Ltd.—to see about acquiring options over rubber estates. He was introduced to Boyd with a view to possible business with him. At that time Boyd was negotiating with certain Chinese with a view to securing an option over Pulau Batam Estate, in the territory of Rhip. On April 13, 1910, Silby, with others including Boyd, visited the estate, and was impressed by what he saw and, presumably in return, by what he said—and he (his Lordship) believed him. Boyd told him about the property. The same day Silby telegraphed to the syndicate strongly advising that the estate should be secured and that \$75,000 should be forwarded without delay to secure the bargain. Silby found out that there was some competition for the estate and believed himself obliged to act somewhat hurriedly. Although he knew nothing about rubber estates there was no doubt he was very anxious to buy Pulau Batam. It was of great importance to him, however, before entering into any contract, to have some definite information as to the area planted and the age of the trees.

The Guarantee. But as matters were pressing there was probably no time in which to have a proper survey and report made, so, naturally enough, he asked for a guarantee respecting those particulars. This was given by Boyd despite the advice of his legal advisers, and was to the effect, inter alia, that on Pulau Batam Estate there were 1,500 acres being planted with Para rubber trees 12-2 to 2-12 years old. Silby maintained that he relied on that guarantee, and his Lordship thought he would not have executed that contract otherwise, and also that he did not rely on anything, he might have heard about Boyd's report. Subsequently it appeared there were not more than 275 acres of planted rubber.

It was suggested that Silby did not rely much on the guarantee, because he did not refer to it in his early communication to his principals. But what his principals wanted was, apparently, not a guarantee but an expert's report on the property, and when Silby executed the contract he was not perhaps acting in accordance with his original instructions. It seemed that for some time after it was executed Silby's attention was perhaps not so much given to satisfying his principals that the trees and acreage was not correct, but rather towards satisfying them that the estate was worth what he had agreed to pay.

The first report that Silby got after the contract was executed, was one by Boyd which had been prepared for other persons, and if Silby had been inclined to rely upon it he would have made further enquiries about Boyd and his report, and had he done this it was possible he would not have accepted the report. His Lordship did not think that one would conclude that Boyd was plotting himself as to the area planted and the age of the trees thereon, and

if one should so conclude, he thought one would feel that Boyd could not be relied on in regard to the matter. Then as to Darby's report, His Lordship thought Darby did not answer for the accuracy of the area said to be planted, and the same remarks applied to his second report.

He did not think Silby relied on the Boyd's or Darby's reports to the extent of the area planted and that being so and his having relied on Boyd's representations and guarantee he was entitled to recover the contract. Plaintiff as representing a foreign principal could, he thought, sue as a principal to recover certain sums of money paid in respect of the contract on the ground that the property that was to be transferred was quite different from what it was represented to be, but if the representations made to Silby were such that legally they amounted to fraud, then, he thought, as fraud had been alleged, Silby would be entitled to recover the damages, if any, he personally might have suffered from the fraud. A claim for damages for fraud was a claim for damages for a tort and he did not think the claim being of that nature, Silby could recover damages which the fraud might have caused his principals.

Boyd's Actions Criticised. Was Boyd then guilty of fraud in law in the representations he made to Silby? It seemed to his Lordship that in giving the guarantee Boyd acted in a reckless, wilful and careless manner and, contrary to his own legal advice, he was guilty of fraud. Boyd had put in a document which did not say what the area cultivated was and only spoke of over 1,000,000 trees of all ages being planted. The Chinese owners would not bind themselves to any particular area and the option given to Boyd gave no particulars of area planted or of the number of trees. Boyd had been trying to show how little he personally knew about the estate, but of course the less he knew the more reckless was his conduct in giving the guarantee, he did. It seemed to his Lordship that a person who acted as Boyd acted was in law guilty of fraud. If Silby wished he was entitled to have an enquiry as to what damages if any, he had personally suffered from Boyd's fraud, and to recover such damages, although his Lordship felt by no means sure he would be able to prove any such damages. Taking, as he did that there was a most serious misrepresentation, that Silby accepted and relied on the misrepresentation and guaranteed in executing the contract and that he and his principals relied on it and were entitled to rely on it in subsequent negotiations and arrangements, he was of opinion that Silby was entitled to treat the contract between him and Boyd as rescinded, and he thought he was entitled to recover interest on the deposit.

Mr. Braddell said the decision amounted to judgment for the plaintiff for \$124,815.96. His Lordship thought they would have to consider the various details.

Mr. Stevens pointed out they had no proof of the items.

Mr. Braddell replied that it was admitted plaintiff had paid the whole of the amount, \$124,815.96, by way of deposit, and he was entitled to that and to interest.

His Lordship—But \$10,000 is for upkeep of the estate.

Mr. Braddell—If the contract is rescinded that must all be refunded. Mr. Stevens—The question is whether the defendant conducted the estate. His Lordship—I think one witness, Hargreaves, said he did not believe Boyd spent the money. Mr. Braddell—We paid the money to Boyd to upkeep the estate. It does not now matter to us whether he paid it out or not. I do not think there is any dispute about the amount claimed. If Mr. Stevens is willing to accept that we are entitled to the claim there will be no difficulty. It might be as well, however, if your Lordship would let us have time for further consideration. This His Lordship consented to do and the matter will be mentioned to him next Thursday.

THE LINER MURDER.

Another hearing was given at Bow-street, on July 14 to the P. and O. liner murder case, in which Francisco Carlos Godinho, alias "Reuben Almeida," an Indian bath attendant, was charged with the willful murder of Miss Alice Emily Brewster, a stewardess, on the liner China.

Mr. Bernard Blythman, purser on the China, was recalled for the continuation of his evidence. He said that in his examination of the prisoner on the morning of the murder the latter told him that he could neither read nor write, and that the letters to his wife were all written by the purser boy. The purser boy was sent for, and he denied that he had ever written any letter for the prisoner.

Witness pointed out to the prisoner that the night watchman had reported having seen him in the vicinity of Miss Brewster's cabin at three o'clock that morning, but he persisted in his statement that he did not leave his bunk between 11.15 a.m. the previous night and five o'clock that morning.

The whole of the evidence already given was then interpreted to the prisoner in the Goanese language, and occupied over four hours.

Wm. Potter, bedroom steward, who was acting as watchman on the night of the murder, said that at 11.10 a.m. the prisoner went on the main deck and drew a can of water. Witness asked him what he was doing there at that time in the morning, and he replied: "It is too hot, I can't sleep." The prisoner had to pass Miss Brewster's cabin in going from his bunk to draw the water.

Whilst the witness's evidence was being interpreted the prisoner, in an excited manner, exclaimed: "That man telling all lies."

Changing furiously at the witness, he made a determined attempt to leave the dock, the entrance to which was only a few yards from the witness-box. He was, however, prevented by the gaoler, and he then assumed a sullen attitude, but chattered on in his native tongue.

The interpreter explained to the magistrate that the prisoner had said he did not want any more of the evidence to be interpreted. After this incident a gaoler stood on either side of the prisoner, who then became much calmer in his manner.

The hearing was again adjourned.

GIFT OF A MANSION TO THE QUEEN.

An interesting announcement was made on July 14 regarding the Royal visit to Dublin.

The Queen has received from the Dowager Lady O'Hagan the offer of the freehold of her house, 31, Rutland-square, Dublin, to be devoted to any purposes which Her Majesty may select in remembrance of their Majesties' recent visit to Ireland.

The Queen has accepted this offer, and desires that the house shall become the permanent headquarters of the St. Lawrence's Catholic Home for Training District Nurses, in affiliation with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, who have occupied it rent free for the last 18 years by the liberality of the Dowager Lady O'Hagan.

Rutland-square is at the north end of Sackville-street, and contains many fine mansions in the Queen Anne style, which were occupied by nobility in pre-Union days. At one corner of the square is a small house with a portico which was once a shelter for sedan chair bearers who had their stand in front.

The Queen has also approved the proposal submitted to her by the ladies who organised the address of welcome to Her Majesty from the women of Ireland to the effect that the balance of £500 remaining over from the contributions given by the signature for the expenses of the address should be devoted to the Jubilee nurses serving in Ireland. Her Majesty expresses the wish that this sum should be given to St. Patrick's Home for Training District Nurses (Protestant) in affiliation with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute.

SCHOLAR AS COMPLETE DRESSMAKER.

A proposal to introduce sewing machines into the London elementary schools is made by the L.C.C. Education Committee, and is not likely to give rise to that unreasoning prejudice which was created when school pinos first made their appearance years ago.

"The aim of the needlework teaching in elementary schools," says the committee, "should be to fit girls for the ordinary duties of a housewife. The object of a mother of a family is to turn out, as quickly as possible, garments which withstand the maximum amount of wear. For this purpose she needs strong sewing, but not fine sewing. She has not much time to give to the work, and she has no one to help her to take a pattern or to cut out or fix a garment. She ought certainly to make use of the sewing machine wherever the work would be expedited and made more serviceable by its use."

"The girls should accordingly leave school thoroughly handy, not merely with their needles, but also with their scissors, and they should be able and accustomed to make simple articles for their own use. The ideal is that the child should, during her school career, have cut out, fixed and made, suitable for her own use, as many garments as possible, consistent with good work and the other demands of the curriculum. In order to achieve this ideal it will be necessary to supply a larger quantity of materials to be made into garments, to permit the use of sewing machines in all schools, to provide each child with a pair of scissors, and to supply trestle tables, where required, for use in cutting out."

In the first instance, it is proposed to supply sewing machines, &c., to 20 selected schools. The cost of the experiment is estimated at \$577, but it is assumed that of this amount the cost of the materials (£200) will be realised by the sale of garments.

MR. CHAPLIN'S ALARM.

In order to keep the House of Lords a Tory Chamber, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., counsels the Tories not to force the political situation to the extreme limit.

Speaking at Mirham on July 16, he said if the Parliament Bill were passed an entirely new situation would be created, and the Unionist party would have to consider whether the best interests of the nation would be better or worse served by an immense creation of Radical peers in addition to the passing of the Bill.

What would his party gain by it? They were in a large minority in the House of Commons. Would they be better off if they deliberately incurred the position of being in a minority in the other House as well? From what he knew at present he frankly owned that the party would not be better off, and it would require much more cogent reasons than he had yet heard or read of to convince him of the wisdom of a course which might end in the way he referred to.

CREATION OF PEERS.

An important statement respecting the Government's intention to deal firmly with the Veto crisis has been made by Sir Jesse Herbert, political secretary to the Chief Government Whip (the Master of Elibank).

Asked whether there is in existence a list of gentlemen who will be invited to become peers should a creation become inevitable, he replied that he was not at liberty to disclose the Chief Whip's plans, but he thought the Master of Elibank would have been lacking in presence if he had omitted to foresee all possible developments of the situation.

He further said he wished to deny the suggestion made in certain journals that any such list or other preparations had been communicated to anyone outside the offices of the Liberal headquarters.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 11 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 15th, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

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NO SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT YET FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

Much has been written lately concerning the future residence of the Prince of Wales that has caused considerable annoyance to the King and Queen. Their Majesties both hold that their oldest son is still a boy, and as such they desire him to be regarded. The King has not yet given the least attention to the provision of a separate residence for His Royal Highness, but the statements that have been published to the effect that ultimately White Lodge and Birkhall, on the Balmoral estate, will be assigned to him are ridiculously wide of the mark. As a matter of fact, White Lodge is shortly to pass into the possession of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. When the proper time arrives, it will be found that the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, will be installed at Park House, which stands on the Sandringham estate, and is now occupied by General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. Ultimately Frogmore will be the home of His Royal Highness, though this will not be until after his marriage—an event still sufficiently distant to make all discussion utterly futile.

GUAM TO BE NEW GIBRALTAR.

A "Gibraltar of the Pacific" to maintain American supremacy, is what the lonely island of Guam will be, if plans now under consideration by the United States are carried out. These plans were advanced by Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired. They are being considered by military and naval experts of the government.

Guam is considered by Admiral Mahan as an ideal location for an impregnable base in the Pacific for the American fleet. Properly guarded by adequate fortification the admiral believes this island could be made as strong as Gibraltar and defy the fleets of the world.—"Los Angeles Times."

Siberian Mail Service for North Borneo.

At a committee meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce, held on the 10th July, the secretary reported having interviewed the Postmaster General on the matter of mails via Siberia. He was informed that the commencement of the service was only waiting the receipt of some formal advice from the Postmaster General of Hongkong.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

on THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS. The law is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system criticised.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturday until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 47, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 8 Aug. 1911. [1304]

WING KEE & CO.

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Hongkong, 25th Mar. 1911. [1304]

Intimations



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BETWEEN

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(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

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11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	5.25 "	1.30 p.m.	Noon	11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "
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Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1911.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LOANS

In an article in the "National Review," Shanghai, an attempt is made by one Ching-Chun Wang to give reasons other than "pure selfishness" why China's people are averse to making use of foreign loans. Unwisely speaking, we think that the writer of the article endeavored to be fair to both sides but in so doing made out a case which was much stronger against them for himself. In the third paragraph we find that he holds forth in the following fashion:

In the first place, whether public or private, determines the amount to be borrowed and the rate of interest to be offered, but in China the powers determining the amount of the loan, the rate of interest, and also naming the creditors. When China wants to make a foreign loan, she has on the one hand to observe the doctrine of equal opportunities, and on the other hand to listen to the claims for special privileges. Placed between these obstacles, she has often contracted loans which proved objectionable at best to the people.

Were China in the same position as any other nation we could understand such a complaint, but in the case of this country it is of imperative necessity that the foreign investor should be safeguarded in as many ways as possible. It must not be forgotten that the money raised for these loans is as much that of the individual foreigner as that which is raised in the empire by taxation is of the subject, and, consequently, it is of paramount importance that the subjects of other countries should be protected as much as those who are borrowing. But even if this were not the case, the point raised by the author is answered by the statement that he makes subsequently on the same page. "The Government itself once admitted the principle that her officials were incompetent to administer honestly the proceeds of a foreign loan to the satisfaction of the investors," and having once placed her financial probity in question, she has been forced through successive similar agreements to follow a practice which no other nation in the world would tolerate for an instant. "There was no need for the Chinese Government to confess that it was incapable of administering a foreign loan honestly, as a nation, knew it, and for that very reason we have not been able to allow a government that has failed in the first principle of business, to raise loans at its own sweet will, to administer them after their own fashion or to generally pledge the credit of a country, were a fact is only a fact to those in the highest ranks. The recognition that the foreigner has been guilty of 'squeeze' reminds us of the instance in which one particular kitchen utensil is supposed to have called another black, and though it has been alleged that it does exist among the misers of foreign loans, we have yet to learn that it is a general custom among European financiers. The fear of aggressions by the occidental nations seems to be the only real objection that the Chinese can possibly have to the system of making use of foreign loans, and that is purely an unjustifiable fear, founded primarily on the Chinese desire for exclusiveness in the first instance, and the desire to run along the paths of economic progress before she can really walk. For centuries it has been without parallel and four hundred millions of people have been content to live, guided by the traditions of the past, traditions which in the western hemisphere would have gone to the scrap heap of things discarded long ago. When however the Empire, or rather its rulers and the more enlightened of the people, awoke to the fact that they were neglecting their chances, an immediate desire was evinced to make up for the stagnancy of centuries in the course of a decade or two, and they realized that the foreign purse would enable them to do so. Their loan business is about as peculiar as we have seen. Take their railway schemes. They have estimates; they should know how much a particular line will cost, and then borrow that sum, which being capital outlay finds security in the work undertaken. But in many cases, taking advantage of facilities offered, extra monies are borrowed and these instead of being covered by the railway, have to be secured by the Government—a government that has admitted it cannot administer a loan honestly. Naturally, when this free and easy method of finance is indulged in by one party, the other must safeguard itself. China must not forget she is in the position of a needy borrower. Her securities are, in many cases, purely hypothetical, and dependent for their ultimate existence on capital which must either come from abroad or from the impoverished nation, a nation that has in the past failed to work those sources of revenue which it has known to possess. The people obviously cannot be ground down by the heavy taxation that would be necessary for the construction of railways and China must, either borrow on Western terms or stay where she is. The money is ready to hand but it must be guarded as the lender thinks suitable, not as the borrower would find most convenient.

DAY BY DAY.

How many sleep who keep the world awake.

A letting of Crown Land, by public auction will be held, on the 14th inst., at the offices of the Public Works Department.

Naval Intelligence

Lieutenants G. F. Page and H. Westmacott and Sub-Lieutenant C. Peppas have been appointed to H.M.S. Florion recommissioning.

We are indebted to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, for the following typhoon warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.40 a.m. Manila, August 11, 10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E, of Bashi Channel, direction unknown. Cyclone or typhoon W, of the Ladrone or Marianas Islands, direction unknown.

A Triple Claim

Victoria and Company were sued by three Chinese firms at the Summary Court this morning for the respective sums of \$655, \$350 and \$439. Mr. Harris on behalf of the defendants asked for affidavits to be filed by Mr. Gardiner, plaintiffs' solicitor, and also for particulars of the claims, which the latter agreed to do.

Agreed to Compromise

"The parties have agreed to compromise," said Mr. Gardiner at the Summary Court this morning, when the action was called in which Chlamoull Sado-mull sued S. A. Maricant for \$1,000. "A composition has been agreed to," added Mr. Gardiner. The action was struck out.

Garrison Orders

Lieutenant P. de Fontblanc, R.E., having arrived from England per P. & O. s.s. Sardinia on 9th instant, is taken on the strength of the Command from that date accordingly.

The Rev. Fr. H. Valtorta will perform the duties of Acting Chaplain to the R.C. Troops in Hongkong during the absence of Rev. Fr. Augustin Plazals.

Fills Circus Opening To-Night

The pioneer showman, Frank E. Fills will open his world famed circus in the Victoria Skating Rink to-night with an array of talent never before seen in Hongkong. The rink has been specially fitted up for the occasion and no expense has been spared. A specially prepared programme will be presented to-night, so those who wish to enjoy an evening's entertainment should not miss going to see it.

Unclaimed Telegrams

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong: Keelung, Kung-feng-chang, Linsamok, Limon, Shearson, Army Navy Club. List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong: Chongchuyon, Malacca, Cosoliw, Kuala Lumpur, Frampce, Bontay, Glenn, Tsingtau Radio Station, Hokor, Taiwan, Honkee, Taiwan, Hipseng, Nampokhong Street, Cholon, Kanyie, Matsubara (2), Zambouanga, Kenay, Stockton Cal, Kong Yon, Cholon, Lokoff, Shanghai, Loreu, Manila, Mai Riekners-Captain Steamer, Hamburg, Sanyikoo Hotel China, Saigon, Saug-satchan, Namdiuh, Tokalai, Taiwan, Yusamihong, Cholon, 0940, 0390, 0850, Wel-haiwei.

The New Show

The management begs to announce that they are in receipt of a cable from Shanghai dated the 10th inst., which reads as follows:—"10 lady artists, 15 gentlemen artists, 18 horses, leaving to-morrow." It is impossible to give the names of the new Circus artists until after the arrival here of the S. S. Yarra. The artists have been picked from the leading circuses of America and the Continent; riders, acrobats, trapeze artists, clowns, dancers, song and dance artists, high school riders, bounding jockey and hurricane hurdle riders. In fact artists in every line of business that goes to make a perfect Circus. The management desires to announce that only the new artists will appear at the opening performance, August 16th, at Causeway Bay.

FOR MONTHS AND MONTHS.

Local Hotel Wants Example Set

D. D. Nowrojee, proprietor of the King Edward Hotel, sued G. W. McEwey in the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$751.30.

Mr. Harris (for the defendant) asked that the case be taken in Chambers to-morrow morning. It was a question of instalments.

Mr. Moore (for the plaintiff) said the facts were not in dispute. Defendant was living in the King Edward Hotel since the 20th December and had not paid a cent.

Mr. Harris—The fact of the matter is that we have a claim against the plaintiff. We intend to consent to judgment in this case and then bring a fresh action, instead of counterclaiming in this case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Moore)—Is there any objection to taking the case in Chambers?

Mr. Moore—The hotel wants to make an example. There are some people who go and live in the hotel for months and months without paying.

Mr. Harris—My client has paid the plaintiff, as my friend says, for months and months. We have only refused to pay since our claim arose. Defendant was asked for a promissory note and immediately on getting it they went and issued a writ. Naturally we thought we would get something for the promissory note—a little time—instead of which he goes and issues a writ.

Mr. Moore—Defendant yesterday offered us \$250 down and \$100 by monthly instalments.

Mr. Harris—That was a private arrangement between the parties? Mr. Moore—Yes.

Mr. Harris—I know nothing about it. We are prepared to pay monthly instalments of \$100 but nothing down. In point of fact, the defendant is staying in the Colony and has never made any attempt to run away. He is waiting for a gentleman in America who has engaged him for Hongkong to arrive in the Colony.

Mr. Moore—He has been arriving for the last eight months.

Mr. Harris—That's not so, as the letter is dated the 1st June.

His Lordship—I must fix a day.

Mr. Harris—As your Lordship pleases. I only asked for the case to be taken in Chambers because there is a lot of correspondence which can be put before your Lordship more easily and your Lordship can ask him questions more easily.

The case was adjourned for a while and after a consultation with his client, plaintiff's solicitor pressed for judgment and immediate execution.

Mr. Harris said he now understood the motives of the plaintiff. Defendant yesterday saw a friend who was willing to pay \$250 in full settlement of a balance of \$420 due to the plaintiff. The latter refused, evidently in the hope of getting something better. The friend in question was on his way to Shanghai and agreed to pay \$250 down on condition that the matter was put through quietly.

His Lordship—Is this friend prepared to guarantee the defendant if I make an order for \$100 a month?

Mr. Harris—I understand not. There's no question of defendant running away, because in March last when \$500 was due by my client to the plaintiff, the plaintiff allowed my client to leave for Shanghai with his luggage and my client subsequently returned to the Colony.

His Lordship—I can't understand the matter at all. There's a friend behind the scenes who was yesterday prepared to put \$250 down and is now not even prepared to guarantee.

If the King Edward Hotel trusted the defendant lately, what has made them change their mind?

Mr. Harris—I don't know. Perhaps the hotel is in need of money and they have chosen to issue a writ. It is unfair to have allowed the defendant so long and then come suddenly and say: "We want the whole amount at once." Defendant can live cheaper elsewhere but if he were to leave the hotel with his luggage, it'll have the appearance of running away. He will be charged only \$75 a month without board in the next.

next. He has paid an average of \$300 a month for three months (receipts produced) and he only stopped payment on account of having missed his luggage; for which, of course we could not bring a claim for damages when we were not paying the hotel. The whole matter has arisen through my client's phlegm falling through on account of a dispute with the manager of defendant's business about commission. I think this is a case where an order should be made.

His Lordship—Defendant is not a resident.

Mr. Harris—He is a resident.

His Lordship—A commercial traveller is essentially a bird of passage.

Mr. Harris—Surely, my Lord, there's no difference between a fixed salary and commission? My client can swear on oath regarding his commission.

His Lordship—An order for instalments under guarantee is the only possible course.

Mr. Harris—Will your Lordship make an order for instalments subject to guarantee?

His Lordship—Can you find the guarantee?

Mr. Harris—Yes.

His Lordship—When?

Mr. Harris—In a week.

Mr. Moore—My friend can't find the guarantee.

Mr. Harris—That's my business.

His Lordship—I don't want to be harsh on the defendant but I don't see how I can make an order.

Mr. Harris—Your Lordship is entitled to make an order for instalments?

His Lordship—Yes, under certain fixed rules.

Mr. Harris—I don't think any arrangement can be come to. There's not a single man in the Colony who is willing to guarantee defendant. It's absurd to suppose that plaintiff will get anything by immediate execution. My client has no money. He'll only go to goal, that's all.

Further hearing was adjourned into Chambers.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL

In Captain Austin's Case

Before a Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Comper, Paines Judge, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, made an ex parte application for leave to appeal from a judgment of the Paines Judge delivered on the 4th of August last, in which Captain Tom Austin, Master Mariner, was awarded \$750 damages against the Chi Wo Company for wrongful dismissal from the defendant company's service.

In making the motion, Mr. Pollock stated that notice of motion had been filed in that case, in which various grounds were put forward. The first ground was that the finding of the Judge was against the weight of evidence. On that point, he (Counsel) relied on the very simple terms of the letter giving 24 hours' notice to Captain Austin in accordance with the verbal agreement entered into between the parties. That letter, he submitted, was a very plain and direct letter. On that point there was a conflict of evidence. The second point was a very important one, because it would enable him to call evidence on the question of the practice obtaining on boats plying in the waters in question.

The Paines Judge—You didn't call such evidence?

Mr. Pollock—No, but I ask for leave to call such evidence. I think we should be allowed to call the evidence.

Continuing, Counsel submitted that the calling of Captain Rybus as an assessor amounted to evidence, and, as such, was wrong in law.

After further argument, leave to appeal was granted.

Armed Robbery

In the case on the contractor who was robbed in Canton Road and which was reported in these columns, five men were charged at the Magistrate's this morning at the instance of Det. Serg. Wills with being concerned in the affair. Two of the men were discharged and the rest were remanded till the 17th inst.

A LADY'S TOILET

Claims in the Summary Court

Before Mr. Justice Comper, Paines Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Miss Silber was sued by Marlene E. Suzanne and the Paris Toilet Company for the sum of \$40 and \$15, respectively. Defendant appeared in person.

In the first case, Mr. Otto King Sang appeared for the plaintiff and agreed to payment of \$20 on the 15th August and the balance on the 1st September. Solicitor's costs, \$14.

In the second case, Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) claimed preference over the previous claim, as his writ was issued a month before that of Mr. Otto King Sang.

His Lordship—You could have had your case called out first if you had chosen.

Mr. Harris—My friend's case was put first on the list. The cases were fixed only this morning. My case is numbered one thousand something.

His Lordship—You run equal (laughter).

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs with costs, \$5 to be paid on the 15th August and the balance on the 1st.

PRATAS ISLANDS SHELL-FISHERY

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, August 9.

The shell fishery in the Pratas Island is to be a Sino-Japanese enterprise, according to an agreement arrived at between the Canton Taotai for the Promotion of Industries, and a number of Japanese merchants, divers, doctors and foreign have already been sent to the Pratas Island from Loehos Islands. The shells will be disposed of by a Japanese firm in Hongkong for the best price they can fetch. It is estimated that about 675 piculs of these shells can be obtained monthly, but, in the infancy of this enterprise, the estimated quantity has not yet been realised. In pursuance of clause No. 11 in the agreement, allowing the Japanese firm the option to interest themselves in other commercial interests in the island, the manager of the branch office of the firm in Hongkong and their agent in Canton have applied to the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries for this privilege. The Taotai has referred the matter to the Canton Viceroy, who does not raise any objection to the granting of this application. The Taotai has been instructed by His Excellency to insert twelve additional clauses in the agreement regarding the sale of other produce of the Pratas Islands by the Japanese firm for the Chinese Government, and submit the draft to the Viceroy for consideration and approval.

Three children are reported as missing from Hongkong during the past day.

Three cases of plague were reported during the 24 hours ending a noon today. This brings the total up to 256 cases since the beginning of the year.

Heavy Fine

For being in possession of two hundred taels of prepared opium without having the necessary permit a Chinese was fined at the Magistrate's this morning the sum of \$500 or in default three months' imprisonment.

Contractor in Trouble

At the instance on the Public Works Department a small Chinese contractor was charged at the Magistrate's with using inferior time in his mortar. He was fined \$100 or fourteen days.

Petty Theft

A man was charged with stealing a pipe for opium smoking and a water pipe from a woman of a certain class. The goods were valued at a dollar and the man was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' sticks at the Magistrate's.

Bound Over

A Chinese was charged with committing an assault on the mistress of a doubtful house in Yau-ma-ti. He was fined at the Magistrate's to-day the sum of fifteen dollars and bound over in \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE "CHICKEN" CASE

Defendant's Evidence

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's this afternoon, the adjourned hearing was continued in the case in which E. Bratin, a sugar-baker in the employ of Jardine's Refinery, was charged at the instance of A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer on board the S.S. Charles Hardouin, and Mrs. Walter with alleged assault near Quarry Bay on the 12th July last.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

The case for the complainants having concluded, Mr. Harris addressed the Magistrate on behalf of the defendant. He remarked that the evidence that he would give was in some instances similar to that given on behalf of the plaintiffs, but there were certain material facts that the complainants' evidence did not show. The assault of the complainant on the defendant was of a very dangerous nature and the defendant would tell him that he had suffered from it a good deal. It was much more severe than the circumstances demanded and he would ask his worship to inflict a serious penalty on the complainant for a very dangerous assault. With regard to the various discrepancies in the evidence, it was clear that the case had been fostered by people who did not see it at all.

The defendant then went into the box and gave his version of the affair. He said that he had an altercation with his rickshaw coolie over the fare that he had paid him, and that in the course of the dispute he took hold of the rickshaw to move it out of the way. In doing so he caught the wheel against one of the complainant's schickens coop and in the endeavour to save the vehicle from going over he fell. Looking up, he saw the complainant watching him and he, defendant, asked what was the matter. Then the complainant, Mrs. Walter, and Mr. P. Dixon rushed out of the house, Mrs. Walters carrying a stick.

Mr. Walters went straight up to him and tapping him on the shoulder asked him what he meant. Complainant returned the compliment, and tapped him on the face with his fist.

Walter then rushed two or three steps back to Mrs. Walter and took from her the stick that she was holding and before they defendant knew what was happening he struck him across the face with it. "I was knocked senseless," was the defendant's remark.

Mr. Harris—Did you fall down?—No, I didn't fall.

Were you able to stand?—Oh, yes.

What do you mean then?—I was ready to drop any moment.

Continuing defendant said that Mrs. Walters then rushed at him and commenced to assault him, hitting him with her fists and kicking him on the legs.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

PIRACY.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, August 9.

On the afternoon of the 2nd inst., three boats fully loaded with cottons were pirated by the notorious pirate Ng-Kui and over forty of his followers, in the waters of Chai U Chung, the booty consisting of 30 bales of cotton to the value of over 2,000 taels. Fortunately there is a regiment of troops stationed in Wang Lin Kow which is two li from the scene of the outrage, and the soldiers, backed up by the braves of Wong Ma Chung village, made for the scene, in order to capture the pirates, who however proved too smart for their would-be captors. They threw away the booty, and managed to escape by way of a path thickly grown with mulberry trees. The goods were afterwards returned to their owner, and the soldiers and braves were rewarded for their services by the Brigadier General of Shun Tak District. His Excellency is trying his best to lay the pirates by the heels.

A CHINESE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Six months ago the writer of this article might have been seen tolling in the beautiful seats of the Coliseum or the Oxford in London, listening to the oddities of Little Tich, or watching the dancing of Sarah Drell, who dances as we are supposed to do the hours of the Mahomedan paradise. To have told him that before the passing of July, which to him meant a respite from the oppressiveness of town, he would have occupied a seat in a Chinese theatre, would have aroused the greatest amusement, for at that time Hongkong was only a spot on the map, dimly remembered as a place he had been told about at school.

On Thursday, what then would have seemed of the ridiculous ascended to the sublimity of actuality, and the scribbler who pens these lines witnessed a real Chinese variety performance.

Among journalists, no matter of what nationality, there appears to be, what for want of a better term, I will call from memory, and on Thursday evening, after dinner when I was about to seek my virtuous couch, a colleague called and invited me to visit a native theatre. I believe it was called the Chung Hing, but I won't swear to it. There is an elusive quality about the language which has left me more than once in a morn of difficulty, so in this case the name is given "without prejudice." I had my doubts about going, for a Chinese dramatic performance is, I believe, a terrible strain on the auditory organs. However, for the honour of the race, let it be at once recorded that I mentally took my life in my hands and went.

My friend, a well disposed Chinese journalist, conducted me to the place of amusement, and all agog with curiosity, I entered terra incognita. There was a pleasant surprise. There were no gongs, no crackers, only the tinkling of a piano, and reassured that my jaded nerves were not going to be worried to a "frazzle," I sat down.

There was a good attendance of both sexes. Chinese gentlemen sat smoking fat cigars, watching the performance and occasionally clapping with that languid air that even in England betokens good breeding. Ladies kept up an undercurrent of chatter, and from the look of intense interest on their faces, I am sure it was the choicest of scandal. Behind me sat an amiable child and a basket, from which at intervals were produced apples, biscuits and small plants. I know the name of them, but I dare not write it.

After having quizzed the audience my attention was turned to the stage. As regarded scenery and similar "props" they were of the Elizabethan era; they did not exist, but in their place were hung Chinese flags and a handsome embroidered picture of two tigers. The "turn" on the stage was Han Jing-Chien, a veritable prince of conjurers. I don't describe his tricks, for I understand that one of the enterprising amusement caterers has secured the services of this clever prodigal. He was a merry, round-faced little man, who seemed to have a perpetual flow of wit. At any rate everyone laughed heartily; the wit was too deep for me. You see I can only ask for a cup of tea in Chinese.

He was followed by a juggler, whose work with twirling cymbals, and drums and drumsticks, was worthy of great praise. In fact he was well received. I don't think he said a word, but his curious antics always produced laughter. Then came the turn of the evening, an actress-faced the audience and sang a song. It sounded familiar. I turned to my friend.

"Is she singing in English?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"O—oh" was my exclamation, and I subsided into a silence, which lasted the rest of the evening.

Later on she sang "Oh! Oh! Antonio." Phonetically rendered it would be Oh! Oh! Antonio—eye—o, etc., and the rhyming went on with the pronunciation of "own—eye—o" and "lone—eye—o." More acrobats and jugglers and conjurers brought the performance to a close.

I walked through the deserted streets, passed the Chinese temple, bathed in the gloom of a starless night, followed by the refrain "Oh! Oh! Antonio—eye—o." Even the trees disturbed by the wind murmured the same sweet song, and as I lay in the bed I should have been in hours before, as I drowsily closed my eyes I felt far from the Oxford and in fact "all on my own eye—o."

ECHO OF THE PROUD LOCK CASE.

Ipsih Editor Fined.

On the 31st ult., at the instance of the Government, Mr. Jack Jennings, Managing Editor of the "Times of Malaya," Ipsih, was summoned before the Magistrate at Klang, Mr. H. W. Thomson, for Defamation of Court within the meaning of section 499, 500 and 501 of the Penal Code.

The alleged offence was contained in an article copied from a Calcutta paper, attacking Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith and the Court, which tried Mrs. Proudlock for murder.

The defendant pleaded guilty. The "Times of Malaya" had apologised, calling the article in question abominable and scurrilous.

Mr. Jennings having pleaded guilty, Counsel proceeded on the charge of selling papers containing the article.

Defendant again pleaded guilty. Mr. Kenyon for the defence apologised. He did not minimise the charges and realised the gravity of them. He made an unqualified withdrawal and disclaimed any justification for it.

Defendant would publish a humble apology for seven days. A fine of \$500 was inflicted on the first charge, and \$250 on the second. Defendant signed a cheque for the amount at once.

[The signed apology of the Directors in the issue of July 22, reads: "The attention of the Board of Directors of this paper has been drawn to an article which was reproduced in the 'Times of Malaya' from a Calcutta paper called 'Capital,' and the Directors have fully enquired into the circumstances of the reproducing of the article in question.

The Directors had no knowledge whatever of the reproduction of the article and take this, the first opportunity they have had, to express their unqualified regret and disapproval that such an unimpeachable and scurrilous article should have found its way into the columns of the 'Times of Malaya.'"

The editor of the paper has given the Board his explanation of how the article came to be published, and the Board is satisfied that the editor never intended to associate the 'Times of Malaya' with the article from the newspaper 'Capital' except in severe condemnation thereof.]

NO CHOLERA, BUT CARE MUST BE EXERCISED.

Although there are at present no definite cholera cases in Manila, says the "Cable News American," there are several very suspicious cases which are being carefully watched by the officials of the bureau of health. The officials of this bureau state that it would be well for everybody to observe the precautions against cholera, as if there really were some of the cases of this dread disease now in the city.

The first and foremost danger to be avoided and watched is the prevalence of flies. These pests should be eradicated in every household, and this can only be done where perfect cleanliness is preserved and insisted upon. All refuse should be removed immediately and the out-houses and toilets kept scrupulously clean.

Distilled or boiled water should be used exclusively. Dishes should be washed in very hot water and no uncooked food should be kept covered in order to protect it from flies. Plenty of lemonade is recommended as the principal drink. And finally, the grounds and stables should be disinfected occasionally with a carbolic acid solution.

HOME-SWEET HOME.

To those of us who abide in lands far removed from "Home," these words will ever strike a reverberating chord of sympathy and sentiment. In a recent issue of the "Outlook" the following appears:—

Few men have done less in the way of positive contribution to American literature, or are more widely known, than John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," perhaps the best known song in this country.

He made himself the most popular minstrel of the home, and spent practically his whole life in exile. He was born in New York City, but his boyhood was largely spent in western Long Island. He was a student in Union College, now Union University, at Schenectady, New York, but his education was interrupted by the business failure of his father. He then decided to go on the stage, and made his debut at the old Park Theatre in New York City. He was successful, and appeared before large and enthusiastic audiences in other cities. In 1813 he sailed for England, and made his appearance at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, in his original part of Young Norval in "Douglas." He had decided talents as actor, manager, and playwright, but was conspicuously lacking in business ability, and was continually in financial embarrassment. He wrote plays, verse, and criticism, and he was skillful at adaptation. "Home, Sweet Home" was written as a song in his opera "Clari; or, The Maid of Milan," which was produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1823.

The 1832 Payne returned to America, and ten years later went to Tunis, Africa, as Consul; he was recalled in 1845, and reappointed 1851. He died at Tunis in 1852, and was buried in the Cemetery of St. George; but his remains were brought to Washington in 1883, and reinterred in the presence of a distinguished company. This extraordinary career is to be commemorated on the campus of Union University, where Payne spent his student days, by the dedication of a Memorial Gateway at the entrance to Library Lane, a very attractive roadway on the campus. Although the plan of erecting a college memorial to Payne was not launched until about a year ago, such interest has been taken that a much greater sum will probably be realized than the cost of the gateway, and in that case the surplus will be devoted to the establishment of a chair of English Poetry in Union University.

DE SAGAN'S LATEST MOVE.

Berlin, July 7.—Prince Helie de Sagan, who married the divorced wife (formerly Anna Gould) of Count Boni de Castellane, has discovered means of circumventing his creditors with claims on the De Sagan estates. The prince has conferred the whole of the De Sagan entailed estates on his son Charles Maurice Jason Howard, born in 1900.

Under the German law of entail a son who succeeds to the family estate before his mother's death is not responsible for his father's debts.—"Los Angeles Times."

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

Madrid, July 7.—All the papers print to-day the statement of Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., that he believes the destruction of the battleship Maine was caused by the explosion of her magazines and not by an external force.

The "Abz" in commenting upon that statement says it will be shown that although Spain had to give up her American possessions she has not been dishonoured.—"Los Angeles Times."

LORD KITCHENER.

Appointment to Egypt.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

Lord Kitchener's full title is Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, and his salary is £7,000 a year. Like any other Minister resident at a foreign Court he is the authorised exponent of the views and wishes of the Government to the Government of Egypt. But our position in Egypt differentiates him from other diplomatic agents. Great Britain exercises a veiled protectorate in Egypt, and this protectorate gives to its diplomatic representative higher authority than any of his foreign colleagues.

In reality, though not in name, Lord Kitchener will be the architect of Egyptian policy, and will be responsible, under the British Government, for the administration of Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt acknowledges a nominal allegiance to its sovereign, the Sultan of Turkey. The Khedive, however, is the ruler of the country and in theory decides the policy of his Government. But the ultimate responsibility rests with the British Government, and the Khedive is bound to accept the advice of the British Minister.

The Sudan.

In Egypt and in the Sudan are many British officials engaged in the work of internal reform. They are nominally the servants of the Khedive; in theory the British Agent has no control over them, but in reality these officials are his instruments in the administration of the country, and without his sanction they may not be dismissed or overruled. The Khedive may either nominate or maintain in office any person whom the British Plenipotentiary seriously objects to as likely to obstruct the policy of the British Government in Egypt. On one memorable occasion Lord Cromer found it necessary to exercise his authority in order to prevent the appointment of Fakiri Pasha as Prime Minister in place of Mustafa Pasha Fehmi, whom the Khedive considered too amenable to British influence.

The authority of Lord Kitchener in Egypt rests on the British Government in London. The visible sign of his authority is the British army of occupation which remains in Egypt for the preservation of public tranquillity.

Lord Kitchener's duties and responsibilities are generally defined in the memorable despatch which Lord Cromer addressed to the Powers in 1883, when Great Britain assumed a nominal protectorate in Egypt. "The duty of giving advice with the object of securing that the order of things to be established shall be of a satisfactory character and possess the elements of stability and progress."

Area Under Lord Kitchener.

The Egyptian territory for the administration of which Lord Kitchener will be responsible to the British Government covers an area of 400,000 square miles and has a population of over 10,000,000. He will also have indirect responsibilities in the Sudan, which has an area of 950,000 square miles and a population estimated at nearly 2,500,000.

The Sudan, which Lord Kitchener reconquered, is administered under a convention between the British and Egyptian Governments. The Governor-General, Sir Reginald Wingate, is appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain. The British and Egyptian flags are used together, and laws are made by proclamation, but the interests of Egypt and the Sudan are often so closely associated that the advice and influence of the British Agent in Cairo was called for in the administration of this great province.

Approval in Egypt.

The announcement of Lord Kitchener's appointment has been received here with much satisfaction. There is a striking unanimity in the approval of his selection.

Today's Advertisements

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Ma Tau Kok Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundaries Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1	Kowloon Island Lot	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	2	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	3	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	4	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	5	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	6	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	7	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	8	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	9	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	10	Ma Tau Kok	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

Hongkong, 11th Aug., 1911. [1300]

DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "BARON ARDROSSAN."

THE above steamer will be despatched on the 15th August, direct for Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town. For Freight, apply to GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 11th Aug., 1911. [1251]

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [1059]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone No. 809.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [79]

DON'T FORGET.

Friday, August 11.

Filling Circus, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 12th.

Company Meeting at 12.30 p.m. Hongkong Hotel, Ltd.

Tuesday, August 15th.

Return of Volunteer Contingent.

Saturday, August 19th.

Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, City Hall, noon.

Monday, August 21.

Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Queen's Buildings, noon.

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PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

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ADDED NOTHING.

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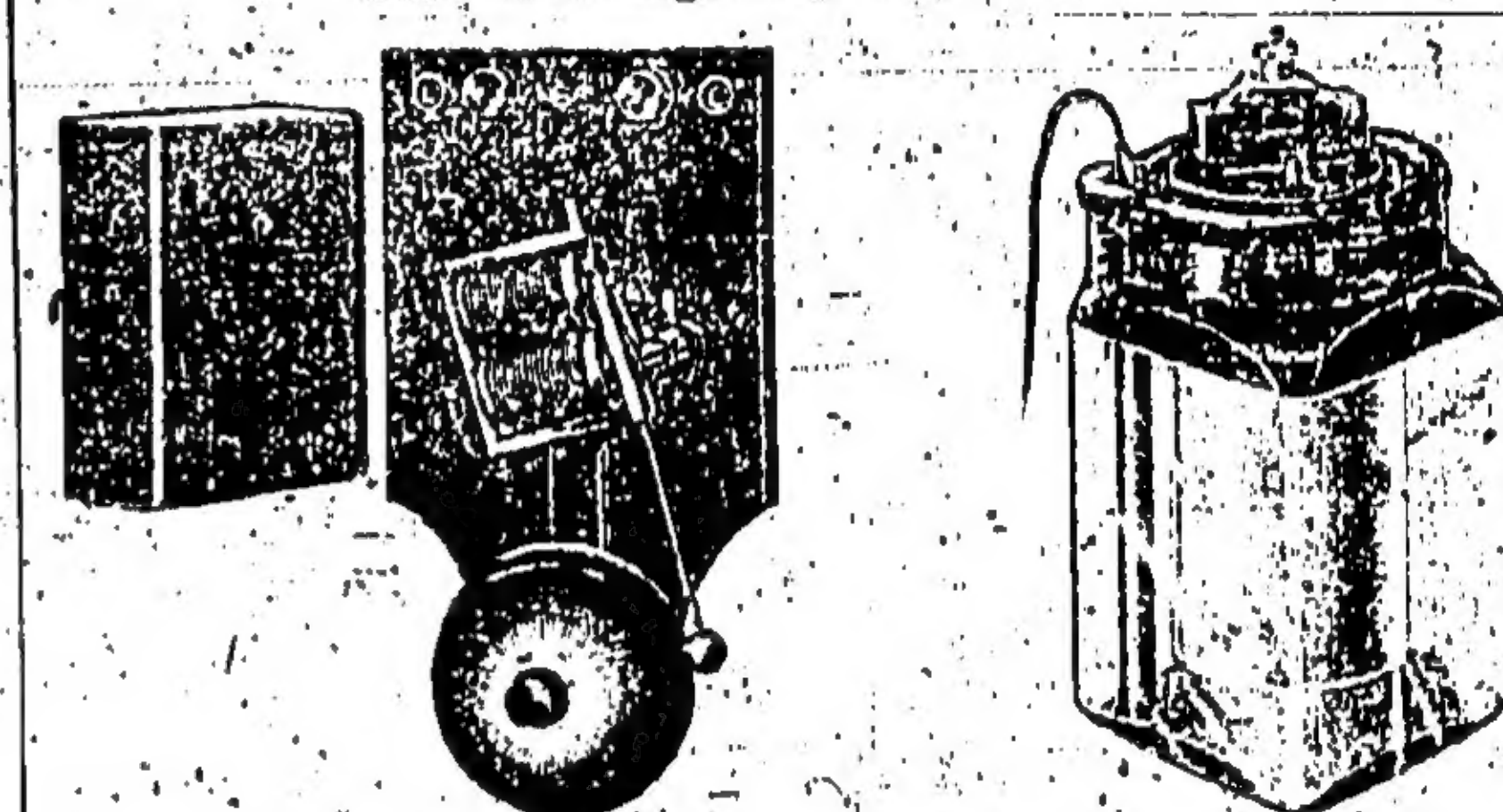
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GRAND OPENING of FRANK FILLIS' GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

at THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, opposite the Central Market, Hongkong, 7 DAYS ONLY.

Great Tremendous Programmes will be presented at each Performance. Daring, Thrilling, Exciting, Novel, Funny and Sensational Acts, including all our World Famed Trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Dogs, Leopards, Monkeys, Balloons, &c., &c., also our World Famed Artists.

50 in all. 50

in sensational, contortionists acts, Ladies and Gentle on Jockey act Riders, Wonderful Jugglers, Wonderful Barrel Twisters, Song and Dance Artists, and everything that is wonderful, all to be seen in the Rink on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th August.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

and special attractive programmes will be presented.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 p.m.

A GRAND CHINESE PIG HUNT

50 Dollars for Pigs 50

will take place on Saturday, August 12th and Sunday, August 13th. Free for all Chinese.

Popular Prices for Performances: 30 cents Gallery, 50 cents Carpeted Seats, \$1 Stalls, \$4 Reserved Seats, and \$8 Box Seats. Children half price to Matinee.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance 9.15 p.m. sharp.

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